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REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

EX-KAISER'S TRIAL.

FRANCE SURPRISED AT THE VENUE.

Paris, July 5.
The French Press is surprised that the Allied Tribunal is to sit in London for the trial of the Kaiser, as the Kaiser was France's enemy before Great Britain's, but the French public understands that France has had already the privilege of presiding at the Peace Conference.—Havas.

THE SONS' APPEAL.

Berlin, July 5.
The ex-Kaiser's five younger sons have telegraphed to King George placing themselves at the latter's disposal in the event of their father's extradition in order to spare him "such degradation."

LONDON'S TRIBUTE.

London, July 5.
The triumphal march through the Metropolis of detachments of the City and County of London troops was the occasion of a great demonstration by fellow-citizens, of pride in the deeds of their own men. Huge crowds walked the route from Constitution Hill through the Mall and the Strand to Tower Hill and greeted 20,000 Territorials, representing every unit. The Guards Band led the procession with its colours fluttering in the bright sunshine, along the route, three miles long. A hundred uniformed nurses from five great London Hospitals participated and were particularly enthusiastically received. His Majesty the King, surrounded by a brilliant staff, took the salute outside Buckingham Palace, where two Guards Bands played the troops past. Two cavalry bands were planted outside the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor welcomed the troops. Within the city fifty other bands went in procession. Volunteer Cadets and V.A.D.'s lined the streets.

THE KURDISH RISING.

HOW IT WAS SUPPRESSED.

London, July 5.
Kurds, headed by Sheikh Mahmud, under the influence of Turco-Kurdish agitators aiming at the independence of Kurdistan and Turkish suzerainty, rose recently at Sulemaniyah, Southern Kurdistan. They overcame resistance and took prisoner five British officers and nine of other ranks. A relief column was found insufficient to accomplish the rescue of the prisoners, whereupon a larger force, equipped with artillery and including Indian cavalry, commanded by Major General Fraser, concentrated and advanced on June 17 against Bazyan Pass, held by Mahmud's forces. The pass is 3,000 feet high, with hills rising a further hundred above. The summit of the pass was captured at dawn on the 18th. The Kurds, unaccustomed to hill warfare tactics, suffered heavily and we slightly. The cavalry pushed on to Sulemaniyah and rescued the prisoners. Mahmud was seriously wounded and captured. The situation is now satisfactory.

LAWN TENNIS.

MRS. LAMBERT CHAMBERS DEFEATED.

London, July 5.
At Wimbledon, in the final of the Ladies' Championship, Mademoiselle Suzanne Lenglen beat Mrs. Lambert Chambers (the holder) by 10/8, 4/6, 9/7.

London, July 5.
There were 10,000 spectators at Wimbledon, including their Majesties. The event was most dramatic. In the third set Miss Lenglen led by 4-1. Mrs. Lambert Chambers reached 6-5 and was leading 40-15.

HOME CRICKET.

London, July 5.
The matches Gents v. Players, Notts v. Yorkshire, Warwickshire v. Leicestershire were all drawn.

PEACE TASKS.

WHAT THE EMPIRE MUST DO.

London, July 5.
General Smuts, receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws at Manchester University, referred to the greatness of the British Empire, which was in itself a League of Nations. At the Conference in Paris, M. Clemenceau had referred to our fourteen representatives as "Lloyd George savages," but they represented realities with no nonsense about them, and the British Empire, with its great political preponderance, was going to play an important part in the world's future. We had fought not only for victory but for ideals and principles, which we intended to see triumphant. No country had emerged from the war so fat and rich as America, with her tremendous resources, and it was for the Empire to see that those resources were used to the best advantage to benefit Europe, which is in a very bad way. Turkey had long been referred to as the Sick Man of Europe, but the Central States, in his opinion, were in a much worse position. It was for this country to put Europe on her legs again.

BRITISH PENSIONS.

London, July 5.
The Minister of Pensions writes to the press with reference to Sir Douglas Haig's evidence before the Pensions Committee on July 1. He says the figures quoted referred to the past, not the present rates. He instances Sir Douglas Haig's statement of a Second Lieutenant being in sanatorium after sanatorium and the deduction that he had a balance of only £93 a year for his wife and children, and shows that the total compensation in such a case is £412 a year and the balance now £178 a year, altogether from maintenance and education allowances for children according to age.

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN LAW-BREAKERS FEAR TRIAL.

A STAMPEDE BEGINS.

London, July 5.
The Allies' firmness in demanding the surrender of the German law-breakers has led to a regular stampede of conscience-stricken officers, particularly the men of the submarines. Many have already escaped to neutral countries, while others are hiding in Germany. Although with the exception of Admiral von Tirpitz the names of the guilty have not been published, it is expected they will include the worst submariners and bombardiers of open seas towns, illegal mine-layers, sinkers of hospital ships and those leading looters in Belgium and France.

DEARNESS OF FOOD IN ITALY.

POPULATION RAID SHOPS.

London, July 6.
Food and clothing shops at Milan and other towns were raided. One person was killed and several injured. There were disturbances at Brescia. The tradesmen of several towns have considerably reduced prices, and the Government is taking stern measures against monopolists. The Socialist parties disclaim responsibility for the disorders. A Rome message says the high cost of living has led to disturbances at Bologna, Florence, Ancona and elsewhere. Shops were looted and some people killed and wounded.

DISTURBANCES SPREADING.

Rome, July 5.
Demonstrations as a protest at the dearth of food occurred at Turin, Leghorn and Palermo. The tradesmen at Rome have agreed to a 50 percent reduction in prices.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE BACK IN WALES.

London, July 6.
Mr. Lloyd George has arrived at Oriccieth for a fortnight's complete rest.

HENLEY REGATTA.

DOMINION SUCCESSSES.

London, July 5.
At Henley in the finals of the King's Cup for Allied eight, the Australian Army beat Oxford University, the time being 7 min. 7 secs. In the Kingswood sculls, Private Hadfield (New Zealand) beat Lieutenant Nussey, of the Rhine Army easily, his time being 8 min. 40 secs.

EX-SHAH GOES BACK TO PERSIA.

London, July 5.
The Times says the ex-Shah has returned to Persia from Turkey and is at present at Kasvin.

ESTHONIAN WARSHIPS BUSY.

FOUR GERMAN CRAFT SEIZED.

London, July 4.
An Estonian communique states—Estonian warships captured the fortress of Bolderas, at the mouth of the Dwina, and chased the German craft, of which they seized four. Riga is now attacked north, east and west. The cordon is ever tightening.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR.

London, July 4.
The death is announced of Rt. Hon. Sir William MacGregor. Sir William MacGregor was Governor of Newfoundland, Queensland, Lagos and Administrator of British New Guinea. He declared Queen Victoria's sovereignty over British New Guinea.

THE DIVISION OF GERMANY.

CONFLICTING VIEWS ON THE MATTER.

Berlin, July 5.
Rumours are being circulated in Weimar that there is a serious crisis within the Government regarding the new division of Germany. The views of the Imperial and Prussian Governments are conflicting.

FRENCH ARMY ON PEACE FOOTING IN OCTOBER.

Paris, July 5.
The Army resumes the peace footing on October 30.

MR. ASQUITH IN COLOGNE.

Cologne, July 4.
Mr. Asquith is visiting Cologne as the guest of General Sir William Robertson.



TIMES' WHIRLIGIG.

[This prophetic cartoon by Sir John Tenniel was published in Punch on September 27, 1870, on the payment to Germany by France of the indemnity of £200,000,000. The point of France's rejoinder: "Ha! We shall meet again!" can now be fully appreciated.]

REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.

THE TRANS-OCEANIC FLIGHT.

R34 NEAR ST. JOHNS.

St. John, July 3.
R34 was 400 miles north-east of St. Johns at 10 o'clock in the evening, Greenwich time.

AMERICAN CONGRATULATIONS.

Washington, July 6.
Mr. Daniels has telegraphed to the R34, congratulating the aviators on the remarkable achievement which will serve to increase the cordial Anglo-American relations.

FRENCH REGRETS.

Paris, July 5.
All France follows with deep interest the voyage of R34 from Scotland to New York. A certain amount of disappointment is expressed, remembering that France once led the world in aeronautics.—Havas.

LATEST REPORTS.

London, July 5.
The R34 wireless at 8 o'clock on the evening of the 4th (Greenwich time), that she was over the Island of Saint Pierre, South Newfoundland. She has apparently abandoned the visit to St. Johns.

Later.
The R34's position at midnight was 59.40 North, 45.45 West. A message from St. Johns says a Handley Page machine on the 3rd left for New York, expecting to sight the R34. He hopes to reach his destination at noon to-morrow.

Later.
A message from Sydney (Nova Scotia) on July 5, says the R34 was fifty miles away at 14 (Greenwich time).

Halifax, July 5.
The Handley Page machine has been forced to descend at Parrborough owing to engine trouble. The crew is safe.

Later.
The difficulties the R34 is experiencing are strong head winds and petrol running short.

Later.
A Boston message says the R34 is in distress and has asked American destroyers to tow her.

VANCOUVER STRIKE ENDED.

Vancouver, July 3.
The general strike has been called off and the men have been ordered to return this afternoon.

AMERICAN DEMOBILISATION.

ARMY TO BE PUT ON PEACE FOOTING.

Washington, July 3.
The War Department has ordered the demobilisation of the Army by September 30 to a peace-time strength of approximately 233,000.

HUNGARY RESENTS BOLSHIEVISM.

AN APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

Copenhagen, July 5.
A number of fugitive Hungarian politicians have arrived at Vienna to appeal to the Entente to liberate Hungary from the domination of the Bolsheviks and to help the Hungarians to form a moderate Socialist Government.

GERMAN ARMY COMMAND DISSOLVED.

PREMIER THANKS HINDENBURG.

Copenhagen, July 5.
The German Supreme Army Command has been dissolved. The Premier has telegraphed to Hindenburg, thanking him for his services.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 6.11-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast: Fair. Barometer—29.82. Temperature 2 p.m.—87. Humidity 2 p.m.—72.

HOUSING FOR EUROPEANS.

PROPOSED GOVERNMENT HOTEL IN KOWLOON.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

From time to time assurances have been given that the Hong-kong Government intends grappling with the present acute housing situation by putting into operation a big scheme designed to meet the needs of all classes of the community. It was announced recently that the permission of the Secretary of State for the Colonies was being sought to the proposals drawn up, and that these, in their main features, have been approved. The whole scheme, we learn, will not be launched until the new Governor arrives, but the European community will be interested to learn that an important statement affecting them will be made in the Legislative Council by the Officer Administering the Government on the 17th inst.

Of particular interest is the proposal, which we hear has been approved, that the Government erect a big hotel in Kowloon, composed of a series of flats, which are to be let to European tenants. Residents, we learn, will be able to make their own arrangements with regard to meals or, if they prefer, may dine in a common dining room which is to be provided. As to the location of the new building, which will be an imposing structure, it will most likely be on Salisbury Road, Kowloon, near the Railway Station.

The provision of such an establishment will no doubt be greatly appreciated by those who are feeling the scarcity of houses and the high rents prevailing, especially as the Government intention is to keep the rentals at the lowest possible limits. The public will await with keen interest the disclosure of the details at the forthcoming Legislative Council meeting.

This, of course, is only part of a larger scheme, but we feel sure that, so far as it goes, it will meet with public approbation.

CINEMA FILM LIBRARY.

A suggestion that a library of cinema films should be established in England was made by Sir Arthur Pearson at a luncheon at the Imperial Restaurant recently to celebrate the exhibition of the film, "The Victory Leaders," at the Alhambra in the afternoon. The purpose of such a library was obvious, he said. Imagine what we should give to-day to see Julius Caesar riding through Rome with captives tied to his chariot. He suggested that either the film industry as a whole, or some progressive firm, should make it their business to collect films of unusual interest. The victory film has been produced by Sir Oswald Stoll in aid of St. Dunstan's.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Conquest Theatre—2.15 and 5.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—2.15 p.m.
Conquest Theatre—2.15 and 5.15 p.m.

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TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL PEACE

A CANADIAN EXPERT'S VISION.

Colonel David Carnegie, overseas member of Labour Committee, Canadian Government, delivered a lecture recently on "The Promotion of Co-operation between Employers and Employed" at a Summer School for Tutorial Class Students, University of London.

Since his return to England about two months ago, Colonel Carnegie said, he had attended many meetings and conferences of employers and employed who had formed Joint Industrial Councils; and he had also been favoured with the views of industrial leaders of Labour and others on the value of such councils to industry. As a result, his belief had grown stronger that we were standing on the verge of a new discovery regarding our human and industrial relationships and duty to one another. He believed that some form of representative government in industry was essential to industrial peace and prosperity throughout the world; and that any form of industrial government the machinery of which did not include all the partners to industry, would be out of balance and would sooner or later shake itself to pieces.

The British Government in advising the formation of industrial councils adopted an educational propaganda among the unions of workers and employers, and the use of these councils was the channel through which the Government was informed of the needs and conditions of the industry. It was very remarkable that in a little over one year 33 councils had been formed; and he offered some suggestions for increasing the facilities already afforded for promoting co-operation between employers and employed by considering the extension of the representation and functions of Joint Industrial Councils. The present limitations of councils were no doubt responsible for some of the objections which were raised to them by sections of Labour. One of these objections was that the machinery of trade unions was quite capable of obtaining for Labour all that councils could obtain, and another was that they did not afford Labour their share in the control, responsibility, and profits of industry to which they claimed a right.

In spite of their limitations, the councils were proving to be of great value, but it was probable that their service to industry as a whole would be more complete if the four parties to industry were represented on them, and their functions extended to give a measure of executive control. It might be considered feasible to have in addition to the representatives of employers and employed, the other two partners to industry on these councils, chosen, first, for the Government by the Ministers of Government, Departments concerned, and secondly, for the consumers by various municipalities. If they considered the vast industrial machine as composed of two great sections—one for securing orders and distributing products of manufacture and the other for dealing with all matters relating to managerial, technical, and human problems in production, they had to confess that beyond perhaps advising upon some of the problems relating to the operation of these two sections, the Joint Industrial Councils did not exercise any power. If a larger control were considered advisable the commercial and financial skill represented on the Joint Industrial Councils might direct the first section, and the managerial, technical, and industrial skill the second section. For this purpose, an Executive Board for each section might be elected from the councils.

The main problem the first board would have to consider would be how to secure remunerative trade without unrestricted competition; and the second board would consider how to maintain efficient production with co-operative competition. He believed by recognizing that organized Labour could take a larger share in the responsibility, control, and profits of industry, and by giving them equal representation on the councils, a new era of industrial peace and prosperity would be opened up.

THE DISCOVERIES IN ENGLAND.



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THE RECONSTRUCTION OF GERMANY.

As long ago as 1915 it was clear to level-headed German business men that the industrial reconstruction even of a conquering Germany was a problem of great difficulty and embarrassment. One of them, Herr Herzog, an eminent engineer and economist, wrote a memorandum on the subject which has recently been published in English as "The Iron Circle." The writer's proposals were quoted from an article by Mr. Francis Gribble in the March Anglo-French Review.

In order to secure German trade, foreign governments must be required, under forfeit, to purchase, every year, whatever quantity of German goods a German Board of Trade decided that they ought to need. In order to maintain German efficiency and output, German labour must be "militarised"—strikes suppressed, emigration forbidden, and migration regulated. The Allies, in short, must be made the commercial vassals of Germany, and the German masses must be reduced to serfdom for the benefit of Westphalian and Silesian manufacturers.

Reconstruction on these ugly, if possibly effective, lines, is clearly out of the question now. Germany is not a victorious, but a defeated, power. The Allies are not accepting terms, but imposing them, and the question Mr. Gribble asks his readers is: Seeing that reconstruction would have been difficult for a conquering Germany, is it even possible for a defeated Germany to be reconstructed as a power capable of paying her way? It is possible, he answers, but not from within. If Germany's industrial fabric is to be reconstructed within a measurable time it must be done by her enemies, and those of her enemies who are in a position to do it are France and England. It is vitally in the interest of the Allies that German industry should be re-established on a profitable basis, because otherwise the chance of recovering any appreciable portion of their war costs and indemnities is problematical. As to the method of doing it, Mr. Gribble suggests that the rebuilding must be the work of a joint supervisory board of the Allies.

And that can only mean, in practice, entrusting the reconstruction and administration of German industry to competent and duly authorised trustees, who will collect and pool the profits for the common advantage of all the beneficiaries. This cannot be done in a day; but a beginning could be made at once, and the area of administration rapidly extended. Industries to which the principle could be applied without delay are: those of the Westphalian coal-mines, the potashium-beds, and the woods and forests; Coal, timber, and potashium are commodities which at present are not only readily salable, but badly needed. In none of the three industries need there be any question of unprofitable exploitation in each of them there is a substantial margin of profit after working expenses have been paid. It would be a simple matter, therefore, for France and England, with a mandate from the other Allies, to take over these three industries, and to run them on the same basis as the existing German industries, paying the German Government a fixed sum for the privilege.

London, May 22.—On Monday the Times announced, through the medium of an article from a Special Correspondent at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, that the existence of mineral oil might be said to have been proved by the drillings which had been put down in that neighbourhood since last October.

To-day we are able to say definitely that oil has been struck by one of the bores. This most important news is contained in the following announcement from a Parliamentary Correspondent.

"Oil was struck near Chesterfield on Tuesday night, according to advices received by the Government yesterday."

"The discovery was made in the Hardstoft No. 1 boring at a depth of approximately 3,000ft. The oil rose to a height of 50ft. during the night, and yesterday stood in the bore at a height of 400ft. The American drillers say that it is 'a very fine show'."

"The surface of the oil bearing sand has only been scratched as yet and it is hoped that deeper drilling will increase the flow. But there are difficulties to be overcome, and the operation will have to be carried through slowly. The oil, which is flowing at a considerable pressure, has been found almost exactly where it was expected, and Government experts who have been associated with the work are very much pleased with the discovery."

"A sample of the oil was brought to London yesterday. It is a light brown fluid, smelling strongly of paraffin and benzene. It is reported that, on being tested, it was found to be of high quality. It is less heavy than the oil found at Kelham, near Newark, and exhibited at the British Science Exhibition last summer."

PROMISING PROGRESS.

The Special Correspondent described in his article on Monday the progress which had been made by the seven boreholes, and singled out two as at once especially promising and within a few weeks of definite proof. One of these was Hardstoft No. 1, in which the oil is now flowing. He said that in this bore "a show of oil with little gas and much water was met with at 1,500ft. and again at 2,600ft." and added that "it would seem to be a neck-and-neck race" between Hardstoft and the other drilling mentioned—Brimington No. 1—"to be the first to tap whatever oil may exist."

He mentioned, too, another drilling, even more promising, but not so near proof. This is Renishaw No. 1 where the bore passed through two sand beds with gas-wet gas at the deeper level. The flow of gas at this level was estimated at from 200,000 to 300,000 cubic feet a day, and as it first came from the hole it leapt into a flame some 15ft. high.

At the least, this flow of oil in Hardstoft No. 1 is a discovery full of promise for the future. At the most, its possibilities are almost unlimited. It will be best, for the present, to be sober in anticipation of what it may mean; but even so a strike like this in one of seven experimental drillings is remarkable. As the Special Correspondent said on Monday: "Boring for oil in a new country—wild-catting, as it is called, is and always must be the riskiest of ventures. Texas was known to be petroliferous for 10 years before a strike was made, a new field is being opened in Oklahoma at this moment in an area where a long record of uninterrupted failures was held to have disproved the possibility of success; and no one who has dipped into the history of oil in America, Mexico, Russia, or anywhere else, will for an instant expect all the wells that have been sunk round Chesterfield to be productive. That would be a miracle beyond all rational anticipation. Time and again it has happened that in proving pitfalls all the experts have been wrong and only the 'fools' right, and that the lonely work of unteachable optimists has brought to life and fruitfulness areas that had been given up as hopelessly sterile."

Even if a definite well is proved, as it has been proved at Hardstoft, it may turn out to be a poor or a moderately rich well, or again, it may be productive almost beyond imagination. When the first bore was put down near Chesterfield last October, Mr. Cowdrey, then in charge of the work, said that he was not at all sure that the oil was worth the trouble of drilling.

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per day, but that there were some wells which gave as much as 7,000 tons a day.

WHAT SUCCESS MEANS.

Supposed a well of that kind should be opened in England. Then it would hardly be possible to calculate the results to this country. We glanced at the possibilities in a leading article on Monday—"It is just within the range of possibility that one of these very rich wells has been struck in Derbyshire, and that possibility may induce even the most sceptical to imagine what such a discovery would mean. Its results in industry and commerce would be almost incalculable; the wealth which it would set free would be huge, and would be produced with great rapidity. Its benefits would have their effect, direct or indirect, in every household throughout the United Kingdom. It would be justly comparable with the discovery of the uses of steam; and once again, as after the Napoleonic wars, a totally unexpected discovery would change the whole face of industry and would nullify, almost certainly, the loss and the destruction of wealth that war has involved."

But we hastened to say that no one should be seduced for more than a moment by these golden prospects; and that it is still the way of wisdom. This, however, can be said, that the flow of oil in the Hardstoft drilling does bear out the convictions and expectations of Lord Cowdrey's experts, and that, for the first time, mineral oil of high quality, and in substantial quantity, even at its first flow, has been discovered in England. The country will wait with bated breath, and with intense curiosity, for the results of the further drilling.

This is not the moment to anticipate the grave questions which will be raised by the discovery of payable mineral oil, if that should be the consequence of the strike in Derbyshire. They will be for the Government to settle. Lord Cowdrey's firm are working as agents of the Government at Chesterfield. The firm are giving the services of their staff free of charge to the Government, which is paying the other expenses of the work. The experimental borings are being made on information gathered by Lord Cowdrey, and given by him to the Government. As a condition of this gift, he stipulated that the Government should prohibit promiscuous boring, and this has been done. The Correspondent pointed out, too, in his article on Monday, that "all controversial questions such as royalties and the determination of property, rights and interests in the oil produced, and the future conduct of the industry, have been postponed until the presence of oil in commercial quantities is proved."

THE LAST CHAPTER.

While gathering materials for the last chapter of a book on the life of Somerset, Mr. W. G. W. Somerset, met with his death in the cliffs near Portlock, Devon, recently. Sir Francis Gould said that he found the body half-clothed, wedged in a crack in the cliff, and he was climbing the cliff to find a fossil, and he was looking at the fossil when he fell. The body was found by a fisherman, and the fisherman was looking at the fossil when he fell. The body was found by a fisherman, and the fisherman was looking at the fossil when he fell.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1919.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE RICE SITUATION.

Considerable interest has recently been focussed on the rice position of the Colony. Fears have been expressed from time to time that we may be faced with a serious shortage of this cereal, and there have also been suggestions that the Government of Hongkong should take early steps to conserve the local supplies and prohibit exports of rice from the Colony. People who suggest this as a final resort overlook the fact that the role of Hongkong in the rice trade is merely that of a transshipping centre. The Colony does not grow rice, although, strictly speaking, it would be incorrect to say so, as a fair quantity of this cereal is now grown in the New Territories. This is just sufficient to feed the New Territories, but not enough to feed Hongkong. The population in the New Territories is 100,000 and that of Hongkong about 700,000 at least. The position, therefore, bristles with difficulties. It would be a false step on the part of the Government to ban exports from the Colony, as such a step would serve as a boomerang to harm our trade and diminish our revenue. We are therefore pleased to learn, on enquiry from the Colonial Secretary, that the Government of Hongkong has absolutely no intention of either restricting or prohibiting the exports of rice from the Colony. Were the Government to prohibit exports, it would only mean that Saigon and Bangkok rice, instead of coming to Hongkong, would go elsewhere, for as a matter of fact rice can be stored in Manila, Macao and many other places, and it is to the interest of Hongkong that the Government should pursue that liberal policy in the trade, of the Colony which has helped to build the commerce of the place to the point of eminence which it enjoys. It would be a regrettable day when rice ceases to come to Hongkong for transshipment to America and other consuming centres.

Again, it must not be forgotten that by not prohibiting exports of rice from here we are always assured of our supplies. Rice may be very dear to-day, but that has been the experience with every commodity in the world. We feel this big jump in prices because it is the staple food of the East and, especially so, to the labouring classes. If exports were banned, confusion would become worse confounded, for the rice dealers would without any compensation put up the rates and this article of food would become so expensive that serious disturbances might result. We have seen what followed the stoppage of exports in Penang and Singapore. Riots broke out, the military were called out, and Martial Law was proclaimed. Singapore and Penang have recently lived the experience of the rice shortage, and the Government of Hongkong, which has been so successful in maintaining the peace and order of the Colony, would not wish to follow the same path.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

PHILIPPINE INDEPENDENCE.

If we are to judge by his statements in Shanghai, which we published yesterday, Senhor Quezon appears quite satisfied with the result of his Independence Mission to the United States. Whilst he was unable to point to any definite promise, he took the attitude that America could not refuse the grant of independence or postpone it indefinitely. He acknowledged the debt which the Philippines owe to the United States in education and the teaching of love of liberty, and, by a happy turn of speech, he asserted that the people of the Philippines now want to exercise that liberty. The questions put to him with regard to a possible Japanese menace, which Senhor Quezon rather pooh-poohed, brought out the practical side of the question, and the leader of the Mission disposed of that by saying that whilst the Philippines would not be able to fight great enemies, he supposed arrangements would be made for their protection when they had gained their independence. Possibly he had the League of Nations in mind. Be that as it may, we rather fear that Senhor Quezon is too much of an optimist and has more faith in human nature than some of us have. He would have us believe that there is no possibility of foreign aggression against the Philippines. We should rather think that there is need for taking all due precautions, anyhow. And the question is whether an independent Filipino State can safely look after itself. For independence carries responsibilities as well as privileges.

"GO SLOW."

In a statement made on his return to Manila, Senhor Quezon made the point that arguments are no longer heard as to the capacity of the Philippines to govern themselves. Well, the manner in which the American Government has permitted the "Filipinisation" of the various Departments shows that the United States is ready to recognise capacity when there is evidence of it. But the process has to be a gradual one, and we should much doubt whether the immediate grant of independence would be quite the wisest or the most just step to take. American Congressmen, according to Senhor Quezon, are rather disposed to "go slow" on the independence issue, because of the present unsettled international situation. That reflects a sound outlook; these things cannot be done in haste at any time, much less now. The United States will have more pressing issues than the Philippines question in hand in the near future. And for that and other reasons we incline to the view that independence will not come quite so soon as Senhor Quezon has led us to think probable by his statements.

THE GERMAN SINNERS.

We said a good word the other day for Bethmann-Hollweg in offering himself for trial in place of the ex-Kaiser, and suggested that the Allies would probably accommodate him if he were really so anxious to stand in the dock. Now comes the news that the Entente are likely to thank the former Imperial Chancellor, to inform him that he will be tried, but to tell him that his surrender cannot exonerate the ex-Kaiser. That policy, if adopted, should fully meet the case. If we are going to try the leading men amongst those who deliberately planned the war, Bethmann-Hollweg cannot be excluded. He was the ex-Kaiser's right-hand man. He has, indeed, confessed so much already, for he says that during his period of office he bore sole responsibility for Wilhelm's political acts. The whole bag and baggage must be tried, and Bethmann-Hollweg, by making the offer which he has made, has only implicated himself further still. But we don't want any scapegoats—no "substitutes" for the ex-Kaiser, the greatest sinner of all. No one man, of course, is wholly responsible for the war, but if we want to put our hands on the group of men who were at the bottom of it, then we cannot do better than to fix on the ex-Kaiser and his former advisers, political, naval and military. So let the whole lot be brought forward for trial without further ado.

SOMEONE'S SHIPPIING LOGS.

Statistics taken by the British Port of Trade, dealing with the shipping of goods, show that the total tonnage of goods shipped from Hongkong in the first six months of the year was 1,000,000 tons, as against 900,000 tons in the corresponding period of 1918.

DAY BY DAY.

A MAN MAY EASILY MISTAKE HIS PREJUDICE FOR PRINCIPLE.

It is notified that public rickshaws will not be available for hire in the Peak district after 9 p.m.

Yesterday's health return shows two cases of plague (both Chinese), one of which was fatal.

The sailing date of the Admiral Line's s.s. West Munham has been changed from July 14 to July 16.

The s.s. Hinsang arrived here on the 8th instant from Sandakan with 82 saloon and steerage passengers and full cargo, timber and general.

The s.s. Kwaisang departed from Hongkong on the 8th instant for Straits and Calcutta with 200 saloon and steerage passengers and full general cargo.

The Empire Revue Company are leaving this evening for Singapore, where they will perform for about ten days. From Singapore the troupe goes to Penang, Rangoon and India.

A report has been received in Shanghai that a Chinese steamer, believed to be the Soon Chong, upward bound from Hongkong, has gone ashore in Bullock Harbour, but no further details are available.

Attending before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Police Court today, Mr. Leo d'Almada secured a remand for two Chinese whom he defended on a charge of illegal possession of arms. Bail was fixed at \$500 and \$100 respectively.

For being in possession of 6 taels of opium a Chinese woman was to-day fined \$150, with the alternative of two months' hard labour. Inspector Cashman said that the probability was that the woman had been imposed upon and engaged as a carrier.

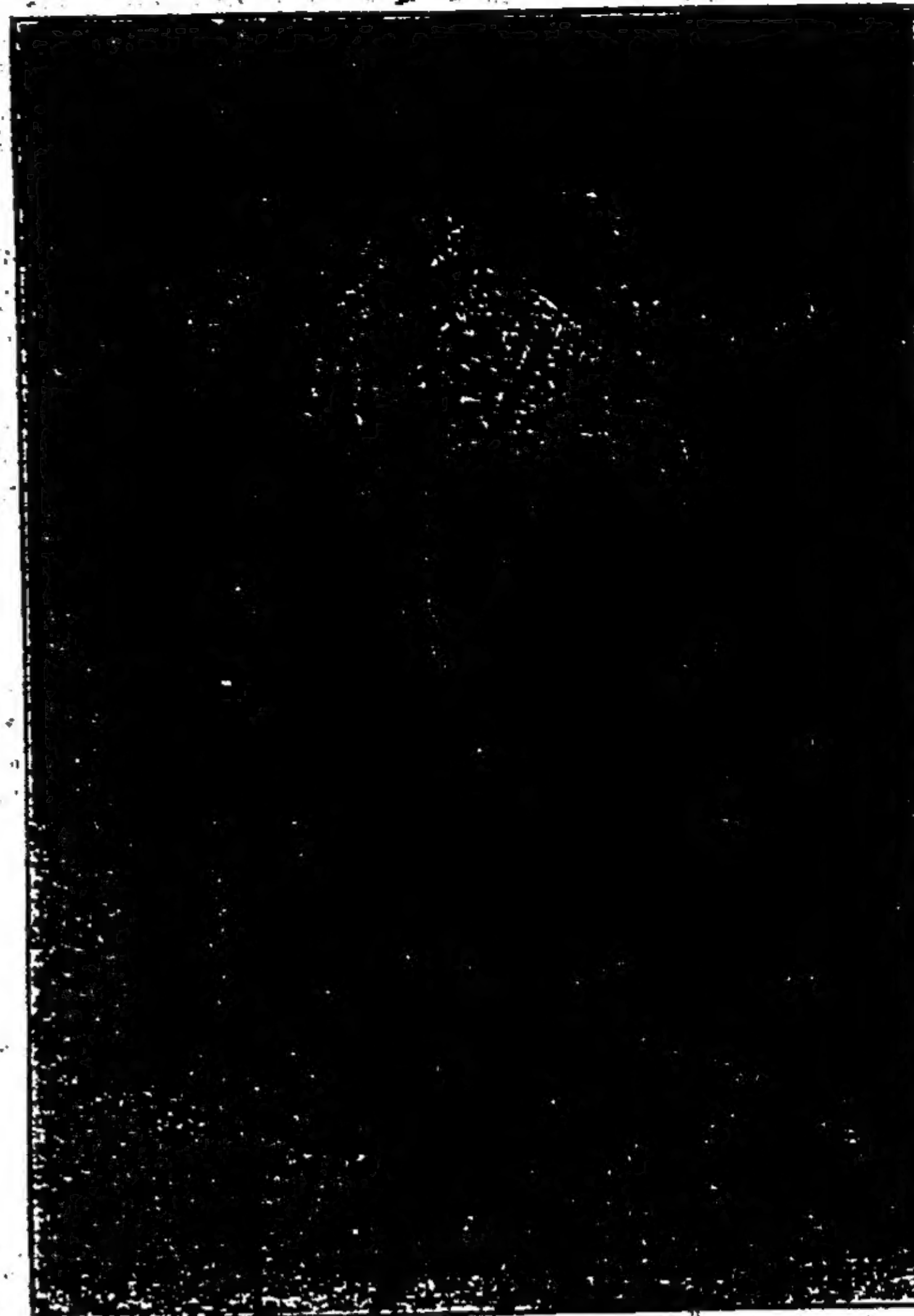
Preparations for the peace celebration decorations are now in full swing. Coolies are busy erecting flag poles in Queen's Road, Statue Square and the facades of the principal buildings in the city are being covered with a network of bamboo on which to hang lanterns.

Found at four o'clock in the morning wandering in a suspicious manner in Queen's Road Central, a Chinese to allay a lukong's suspicions told the latter a fairy tale of how he was returning to his home after an overnight game of "sparrows" at a friend's house. He had a chisel in his possession which was evidently used for some nefarious undertaking. Brought before Mr. Lindsell to-day, the Chinese was remanded, that he might produce the man whom he said had given him the chisel.

At 2.45 p.m. yesterday, an Indian constable on duty in Kennedy Road, took a professional interest in the proceedings of a Chinese who thought that he was unseemly. The Chinese placed a mallet, which he had purloined from a house in course of construction, against a lamp-post, and standing on it, he was able to reach the lamp. He removed the burner, mantle and chimney of the lamp, and was taking them away when the constable revealed himself and gave chase. Finding himself burdened with the stolen articles, the Chinese threw them away, but was nevertheless caught in the end. To-day the thief was sent to gaol for a period of three months.

Some private ticksha coolies think that they do not earn enough to live on. It was revealed in the case of one of these coolies, tried by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Police Court to-day, that his practice was to take his master's ticksha out and make money by taking on fares. At this game he was discovered by public ticksha coolies, who, aggrieved that an outsider should peach on their preserves, reported the matter to the Traffic Inspector. As a consequence, the coolie was yesterday arrested as he was taking up a passenger for Saiwanho. His excuse to Mr. Lindsell to-day was that the passenger offered him 15 cents as the fare from the Central district to Saiwanho. Sergeant Cashman alleged that the coolie had been caught at the same game on several previous occasions.

MODERN MODES.



AS SEEN ON THE FAMOUS RACECOURSE AT MAISON LAFFITE.

What is Worn in Paris.

ALL-MANNER OF FRINGES.

The question at the moment is not so much what is being worn in Paris as what is not being worn. As the thermometer rises, collars of blouses descend, sleeves vanish almost entirely, and skirts become shorter than ever. With the return of the big race meetings at Longchamps and Auteuil, Paris is once more becoming the centre of fashion, and there is no longer any fear of being requested to leave one's seat in the Opera because of being in full evening dress!

The most important note is perhaps that of the revival of the cape, black silk or satin being the favourite material. As to its form, the point about the cape is that it can have all forms, and generally succeed in producing an elliptical outline, because of its fullness round the hips and its narrowness round the bottom of the skirt.

PANNIER POCKETS.

This outline is also the favoured one for the skirt, which is as narrow as the 1914 skirt, and much shorter, distinguished from it, however, by its fullness round the hips, an effect enhanced by the pockets, which are of the pannier variety, and not intended to hold anything.

Black and white check which was the last fashionable word in January, is now "vieux jeu," although the check motif is kept in panels of alternation colours.

Another dominant note is the extraordinary outbreak of fringes of every variety. Blouses are fringed, capes are fringed, and even "tailor-mades" are adorned with fringed tabs, fringed pockets, fringed collars and fringed hems. These fringes can be of rough wool, of leather, of silk, of fur, of anything, in fact, and are for the most part of the same colour as the dress.

The fringe note is repeated in the feathers of the hats. The single feather is rarely seen unless it be of the "glycerine" variety, and fastened round the crown of the hat so that the fringe effect is produced.

ONE-SIDED HATS.

More general is the edging of small aigrets round the brim or round the top of the crown, again producing the fringe appearance. The hats are of all shapes, mostly violently one-sided, though the toque variety covered with large artificial flowers and a long loose veil is increasingly seen.

Blue, in every imaginable shade, is the prevailing colour, while the really fashionable materials are georgette, foulard, satin, and last, but most important of all, taffeta, which is skilfully combined with fine serge and gabardine cloth.

There is no shortage of material, for, after all, with all the world wearing low-necked blouses, sleeves no longer than a shirt cuff, and skirts which scarcely come below the knee, there should be enough to go round.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

CHINA COAST CHANGES.

Mr. E. Kirby, chief officer, Kweilin, is on leave.

Mr. J. Maason, from leave, has gone superannuated chief officer, Koonshing.

Mr. E. W. Tindall, second officer, Koonshing, is on reserve.

Mr. C. J. Fisher has been appointed second officer, Feiching.

Mr. P. Agnew, chief engineer, Tatum, is on leave.

Mr. B. MacIntyre, chief engineer, Fengtien, is on reserve.

Mr. J. Anderson, chief engineer, Tean, has gone chief engineer, Fengtien.

Mr. J. Maher, second engineer, Sunning, has gone chief engineer, Tean.

Mr. J. W. White, chief engineer, Ningpo, is on leave.

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PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

A FOREWORD ON THE FIREWORKS.

The grand fireworks display organised by the Peace Celebrations Committee promises to be the finest spectacle of the kind ever seen in this Colony. A definite programme has not yet been decided upon but the following gives some indication of what will be shown over the two nights, Friday the 18th, and Saturday the 19th.

Opening Salutes, 9th and 10th Maroons.

Camouflage burning of scows.

Display of Rockets, all sizes and varieties.

Water Fireworks.

Crossfire of golden rain rockets.

Flight of large Bombshells.

War Signal Balloon with magnesium illumination.

Set Piece "Over the Top."

Flight of Tourbillons.

Golden rain and cross fire rockets.

Golden rain wheels.

Set Piece, "Allied Shield."

Italian Colour wheels.

Release of large war Signal Balloon.

Mammoth golden shower wheels. Set Piece, "Union Jack."

Mammoth Tree Piece Design.

Niagara Falls.

Willow Tree Design.

Assorted Octopus Bombshells.

Aerial Artillery.

Italian Colour Fountain Battery.

Mammoth Set Piece "Bombardment of Zeebrugge Mole," 300 feet long, showing battleship in action and the destruction of the Mole.

Set Piece, "God Save the King."

The display will take place about 500 feet from the Praya opposite Statue Square, where a large raft for the fireworks (now in course of preparation) will be anchored. As the large rockets will also be fired from the positions towards the centre of the harbour, parties who may wish to view the illuminations and fireworks from launches and other craft in the harbour are warned that they will not be permitted to approach within a certain distance of the operating base, which will be indicated later.

The daylight fireworks, also a unique display, will probably be shown on Friday afternoon or Saturday forenoon, or they may be kept until the Children's Day. The date of this feature of the Celebrations has not yet been decided, owing to the altered arrangements.

THE WATER DRAGON.

The Water Dragon is to pass through the Harbour on Friday night. This "Fiery Monster" will wind its way serpentine-fashion from Yaumatei, pass Holt's Wharf, then cross to the Naval Anchorage, pass abreast of the Praya at Queen's Statue wharf and finish up near the Harbour Office. Launches and other craft are warned to give it a clear course and a wide berth.

THE MOTOR CAR PROCESSION.

Every effort is being made to make the decorated motor car procession, which is to form a feature of the Saturday programme, a huge success. As already announced, prizes of \$300, \$200 and \$100 are offered for the best decorated cars in the judgment of a committee, and every registered owner of a car in the Colony has been circulated on the subject of entering. The occasion warrants a complete entry whether it be for one of the prizes or for the mere privilege of making the procession a big one and something to be remembered. Entries close on Friday and Messrs. Shawan Tomes and Co's motor department are prepared to assist owners in the work of decoration. Those who recall St. Andrew's Day motor car procession will look forward to the Peace Celebrations procession with keen anticipation.

CHILDREN'S DAY.

It is a part of the scheme to set a special day for the children. The heat of July renders a day-time function for the young folk out of the question in that month, and the distribution of medals may not be possible. The medals were ordered from the Canton Mint to be ready in time for the dates originally fixed for the celebrations, namely, August 3 and 4, but owing to the advance of the dates to 18th and 19th July, it is doubtful whether the medals will be ready in time. A lot of medals were already ordered from the Canton Mint, but they have been cancelled, and the children's medals will not be distributed until the end of the month. It is hoped that the children's medals will be ready in time for the celebrations.

GOVERNOR-DESIGNATE OF HONGKONG.

WHEN SIR REGINALD STUBBS IS EXPECTED.

We learn that Sir Reginald Stubbs, the Governor-designate of Hongkong, is expected here by about the middle of August. Elaborate arrangements are under way for a right royal welcome to our new Governor.

Mr. J. Compton, second engineer, Irene, has gone acting chief engineer same ship.

Mr. J. Moore, third engineer, Irene, has gone acting second engineer same ship.

Mr. H. Holt has been appointed third engineer, Irene.

Mr. W. E. Ryle, chief officer, Shumshing, has resigned.

Mr. J. W. White, chief engineer, Ningpo, is on leave.

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APPEAL COURT.

APPEAL AGAINST MAGISTRATE'S SENTENCE.

In the Supreme Court this morning, His Lordship, Sir William Rees Davies, K.C. (Chief Justice), and Mr. Justice Melbourn (Eminent Judge) sat in Appellate Jurisdiction to hear an appeal against a sentence of two weeks' hard labour passed on Chu Chung-hi by Mr. R. O. Hutchison, at the Magistrate's Court, for alleged wilful beating of a girl, Tsoi Ha, with an instrument which was an improper instrument to use on a small girl.

The Attorney General, (the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K. C.) appeared on behalf of the respondent (the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Q. S. P.) and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, represented the appellant.

Mr. Potter said this was an appeal against a decision by the Chief Magistrate, whereby the appellant was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour without the option of a fine. He had been granted leave to appeal by the Magistrate. He would say at once, in order to save time, that his contention would be that the punishment was too severe in the circumstances of the case and he would ask their Lordships to vary the judgement, as they were entitled to do, by imposing a fine in the alternative.

His Lordship—You mean by that that you do not contest the validity of the decision.

Mr. Potter said that he did not contest any decision. He put it to their Lordships, on the facts, that justice could be met by imposing a fine. Their Lordships had power to make any order which the Magistrate himself could have made when he heard the case. The charge was one of unlawful assault within the meaning of Section A. of Ordinance 9 of 1913. It was not an ordinary case of assault it was peculiar in many ways. The girl in the case was a member of the household of the appellant and she belonged to the fifth concubine of the former. She was, what they called in Hongkong, a slave girl and, so far as they knew, she had no parents and the position as between the girl and the appellant was that he was in possession of the girl and as such it

could not be denied by the Crown that he has not the right to chastise her reasonably if she was in fault. It was not an ordinary case of assault in which nothing would justify such assault; it was a case in which complainant had the right to correct the girl within reason if she had done something wrong. Perhaps their Lordships knew that not only was that English law but it was the law and custom in China to a far greater extent as a matter of fact, than in English law.

His Lordship—In fact Roman Law.

Continuing, Counsel said their Lordships had to consider that the man in this case was an influential Chinese, had very large business connections, was a contractor to the Naval yard and that his career and business would be ruined if he had to undergo a term of imprisonment with hard labour and it had to be considered as to whether he was not entitled to the alternative of a fine. The sentence of fourteen days' hard labour meant absolute ruin to the appellant.

His Lordship—I do not know anything about that. A man is responsible for his acts and if he does wrong he is liable to be punished.

Proceeding, Mr. Potter said the only question was as to whether the penalty was not too severe. The statute of the ordinance under which the summons was taken out was confined to the Home Act for the prevention of cruelty to children. It was absolutely clear from that section that that legislature was meant to deal with systematic cruelty to children. In the present case the girl was well nourished and there was no suggestion of cruelty.

His Lordship—The Doctor, in his evidence before the Magistrate, says her condition was very poor and that it was as a result of the beating.

Mr. Potter—There is no suggestion that the appellant had ill-treated the girl. The girl said herself that she was only beaten when she was naughty.

Counsel then referred to the Ordinance dealing with systematic cruelty and argued that there was no such charge brought against the appellant. It was quite clear that the act under which the appellant was charged was aiming at systematic cruelty which would be likely to cause injury to a child.

THE GREAT DAY.

("He only tells the truth by accident," was the character given to a boy in a police-court.)

We are hanging out the bunting,
We are letting off the guns.
We are standing off the neighbours
Home-made lemonade and buns.
We are showering handsome presents
On our William, lucky youth.
For to-day—you'll scarce believe it—
Little Willie told the truth!

How it happened none can tell. But
None deny it did occur.
Let the rockets soar up heavenwards!
Let the festive rattle whirl!
Let us celebrate, delicious
With a joy that cannot die.
The day when Little Willie
Told the truth!

REQUESTED VESSEL RETURNS

TO BE HANDED BACK TO THE J.C.P.

One of the recent arrivals in port is the s.s. Tjondari. This vessel, which belongs to the Java-China-Japan line, was requisitioned by the American Government at Manila on March 12 last year. The s.s. Tjondari was then on a voyage from Manila to San Francisco, but was detained and refused clearance and an American crew placed on board, as a result of the American and British Governments failure to come to a settlement regarding economic agreements with the Dutch Government. The s.s. Tjondari was one of the large number of ships—eighty in all—which were taken by the Allied Governments under Japanese control.

The vessel at present is still under the control of the U. S. Shipping Control Board. She has come from America with a full cargo of kerosene oil for various firms and on completion of the discharge of this cargo and after repairs have been effected, the steamer will be delivered to the Java-China-Japan line at Manila, where the Dutch flag will be hoisted and the boat will be employed on her regular run between Java and San Francisco. The American crew will be substituted by Dutch and Chinese crews, which the Java-China-Japan Line are sending to Manila.

His Lordship—What you mean is that you do not come within this Ordinance?

Mr. Potter said the answer to that was that Magistrate could have dealt with the case as one of ordinary assault and the case could have been adequately met by the infliction of a fine. It was quite clear that there had been no systematic cruelty but that on the particular occasion, for which the appellant was charged, he exceeded his authority and punished the girl to an excessive extent. It would have been very different if the case presented by the Crown had been a charge of systematic ill-treatment of the girl who was in the appellant's custody. That was not the case. It was a case of a man who, on one occasion, had done something he ought not to have done, that was, he chastised the girl in a manner in which the Magistrate considered improper. In the girl's depositions it would be seen that she had admitted she had been accused of stealing on more than one occasion. The charge was that on May 22 the appellant assaulted the girl and that was the one and only charge which the Court had to consider.

His Lordship then referred to the fact that the girl had been beaten previously on several occasions and argued that the Court was entitled to consider that fact in deciding whether there had been systematic cruelty or not.

Mr. Potter—If your Lordship is going to find that there was systematic cruelty, I can only sit down.

His Lordship held that the Magistrate was entitled to consider the fact that it was not the first or second or third time the child had been beaten or punished.

Counsel proceeded to argue that such a thing could not be considered by the Court. A man might beat a servant on four or five occasions and then on the sixth occasion, being absolutely tired of her, lose control of himself and beat her excessively. There was no evidence that any of the subsequent beatings should be made the ground for a charge of systematic cruelty in any Court. Proceeding Counsel said that the appellant admitted he came home drunk and found another charge of stealing had been lodged against the girl.

His Lordship—If a man gets drunk and he beats a child, he does it at his own risk.

Mr. Potter—I have not said that it was right. The question is as to whether the sentence of fourteen days' hard labour is not too severe. We hold that it is far too severe.

Counsel then handed His Lordship a cane with which the girl was beaten and His Lordship pointed out that it was full of notches. He thought Counsel would be very sorry to see a cane of that sort used on a child of his own.

Counsel argued that the man did not deliberately beat the child, but that he was in a state of drunkenness and that he had no control of himself.

His Lordship—The Doctor, in his evidence before the Magistrate, says her condition was very poor and that it was as a result of the beating.

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Mr. Potter—I am not arguing that the man should be discharged. Proceeding Counsel said the position was that the man was the worse for liquor and was absolutely irritated and was justified in chastising the girl, but overstepped the mark.

On request of His Lordship, Mr. Potter read out the Doctor's evidence which stated that the girl had been beaten black and blue on the arms, legs, thighs and lower part of her body and her wrist was badly sprained. She was also in a very poor condition.

Could Counsel, asked His Lordship, possibly say after that evidence, the punishment had not been excessive? He considered that that evidence, coupled with the fact that the man admitted he was drunk at the time and not in his proper senses showed that the sentence was not too strong.

Mr. Potter submitted that the punishment was too strong because in this case the man would be absolutely ruined. It was a case of a man who did not realise what he was doing.

His Lordship—The Doctor's evidence is quite sufficient to justify that sentence. Proceeding Counsel said that the man knew the law with regard to drunkenness. It did not excuse a crime but might mitigate it. Counsel proceeded to argue that the man was not a habitual drunkard and that he was not a violent man.

His Lordship—The Doctor, in his evidence before the Magistrate, says her condition was very poor and that it was as a result of the beating.

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Counsel replied that a Chinese constable heard screams and on asking that was the matter the child was brought out by the constable.

His Lordship pointed out that the Constable in his affidavit, stated he found that the child had been beaten black and blue on the arms and legs.

Counsel concluded by arguing that it was submitted that the punishment was far too severe to meet the crime in view of its consequences and asked the Court to order that the option of a fine should be allowed.

His Lordship held that the imprisonment was not likely to affect the appellant to the extent submitted.

After a short consultation their Lordships said they were of the opinion that the appeal should be dismissed. They found that the defendant did commit an assault within the meaning of the Ordinance. They had the man's own admission that he got drunk and that he lost his temper and beat the girl with the stick. There was also the evidence of the girl, who was a credible witness. They had the Doctor's evidence that the child was badly injured. A Chinese constable was called and he saw the child being beaten black and blue. The punishment was not too severe.

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very strong and durable

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2 NEW SHAPES!

"THE ROYAL"

A low wing collar the points of which are a little more prominent. A really smart collar for Day or Evening Wear.

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A double collar that looks 11" deep, but sets low on the neck about 1 1/2". A very dressy and comfortable collar.

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LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
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 "ALTAI MARU" ... Middle of August.
GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
 "SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.
BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.
 "HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 15th July.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via S'pore.
 "SAIGON MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.
SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.
 "SHISEN MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUSTRALIA, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.
 "KOBOS MARU" ... Saturday, 12th July.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER—Tacoma via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
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KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.
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KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.
 "KALIO MARU" ... Sunday, 13th July.
JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi & Yokohama.
 For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

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PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
 Operating the following U. S. Shipping Board Steamers.
S.S. "WEST MUNHAM"
 will be despatched on or about July 16th.
 For SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For SEATTLE, TACOMA, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER.
"WESTERN KNIGHT" ... About August 15th.
"ELDRIDGE" ... 15th.
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For PORTLAND direct.
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 THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO OVERLAND CARRIAGE POINTS.

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VANCOUVER

via MANILA & SHANGHAI

STEAMER "BESSIE DOLLAR" SAILING DATE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.B. "CADARETTA" ... about 17th July.
 "TANCRED" ... 30th July.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all parts of United States or Canada.

For particulars for freight apply to—
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GENERAL POST OFFICE BUILDING TEL. 795.
 THIRD FLOOR "792."

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For New York via Panama Canal.

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Will be despatched for the above port on the 25th July.

For freight and further particulars apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

Agents.

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To.	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.			
Sydney and Melbourne	Kobos M.	O. S. K.	9, July
Swatow and Singapore	Chinhuu	B. & S.	10, July
Shanghai	Hangang	J. M. Co.	10, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	10, July
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	10, July
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	10, July
Shanghai	Wingang	J. M. Co.	11, July
Welshwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kueichow	B. & S.	11, July
Haiphong	Taksang	J. M. Co.	11, July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	11, July
Genoa	Saigon M.	O. S. K.	12, July
Saigon, Bangkok & Singapore	Shisen	O. S. K.	12, July
Keelung via Swatow and Amoy	Kaijo M.	O. S. K.	13, July
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwanse	B. & S.	13, July
Shanghai	Dilwara	M. M. Co.	14, July
Shanghai	Taming	B. & S.	15, July
Shanghai	Sinkiang	B. & S.	15, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Quinnabang	J. M. Co.	15, July
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	16, July
Shanghai	Huiyang	B. & S.	17, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	18, July
Straits and Calcutta	Chaksanz	J. M. Co.	18, July
Manila	Yuenkang	J. M. Co.	18, July
Japan Ports	Aki M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
Calcutta via Ports	Calcutta M.	N. Y. K.	19, July
Java	Tirpanes	I.C.E. H.	20, July
S'pore, Penang, R'goon & C'cuts	Japan	M. M. Co.	22, July
Bombay and Colombo	Totomi M.	N. Y. K.	25, July

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of Light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND ALIEN ARE AS FOLLOWS—

NAME OF DOCK OR ALIEN	LENGTH OF DOCK OR ALIEN	BREADTH OF DOCK OR ALIEN	DEPTH OF DOCK OR ALIEN	TYPE OF DOCK OR ALIEN
KOWLOON	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 1 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 2 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 3 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 4 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 5 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 6 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 7 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 8 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 9 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 10 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 11 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 12 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 13 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 14 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 15 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
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Sh. 90 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
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Sh. 93 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 94 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 95 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 96 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 97 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 98 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 99 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete
Sh. 100 Dock, Kowloon	1,000	100	10	Concrete

Please address enquiries to the Chief Engineer.

H. M. DOCK.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAMO M. (European Line) left London for this port via the Suez Canal on the 14th June, and is expected here on the 30th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. SEINGO MARU (Calcutta Line) left Calcutta for this port via Singapore on the 23rd June, and is expected here on the 14th July.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KAIFUKU M. (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via Singapore on the 24th June and is expected here on the 16th July.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO M. arrived at Yokohama June 23rd and will sail July 1st, as per schedule, being due at this port July 14th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. AKI MARU (Australian Line) left Sydney for this port via usual ports on the 28th June, and is expected here on the 18th July.

Telegraphic advice from the Pacific Mail Co.'s Shanghai office states that the s.s. ECUADOR Voy. 73, Out, left that port on Monday June 30th, for Manila, and is expected to arrive at this port on the 10th inst.

Advice from the Pacific Mail Co.'s Manila office states that the s.s. WEST SEQUANA is due here on the 12th inst.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Yokohama 4th July, and is due at Vancouver on July 16th.

The N. Y. K. s.s. INABA M. (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 5th July, and is expected here on the 10th July.

The T. K. K. s.s. KOREA MARU arrived at Yokohama July 5th, and sails July 8th, as per schedule, for Honolulu and San Francisco.

The T. K. K. s.s. SIBERIA M. arrived at Yokohama July 6th, and sails July 9th, being due at this port July 22nd.

The R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA from Hongkong on the 12th June, arrived at Vancouver on the 30th June.

COST OF THE WAR.

Mr. Chamberlain informed Mr. Lambart in the House of Commons recently that, after making the allowances usually taken for normal peace expenditure on the one hand, and for debts due from the Dominions and Allies on the other hand, and after taking account of other vote of credit assets, the net cost of the war to the Exchequer of the United Kingdom up to March 31 last, on the basis of Exchequer issues during the five years ending March 31 last, might be estimated at round figures at £6,700,000,000. These figures were exclusive of liabilities in respect of war accruing after March 31 and of losses to private citizens, localities, and trades in so far as these losses had not been made good by the Exchequer. Lieut.-Colonel C. Lowther—Do these figures include loans to Allies? Mr. Chamberlain—After making the allowance usually made for loans to the Dominions and Allies—that is, really taking credit for half of the amount of the loans, Brigadier-General Page Croft—Is that the bill which has been presented to our enemies? Mr. Chamberlain—That is not the question on the paper.

SHIPPING NEWS.

AMERICAN QUESTIONS.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has sent the following letter to 350 of the largest commercial organizations of the United States, including the interior cities. The following questions will undoubtedly soon be brought up in Congress, viz:—

(a) Government or Private ownership of Shipping Board vessels; (b) Government or private operation of Shipping Board vessels; (c) Modification of the Merchant Marine Laws of the United States. These questions are of vital interest to all manufacturers, exporters, importers, financiers, farmers, wage-earners as well as to shipowners and operators. Congress will undoubtedly be asked to decide these problems and it is incumbent upon all citizens to express their views honestly and conscientiously for the best interests of all. The ship-owners and operators have been giving a great deal of attention to these subjects but it appears the manufacturers and others have considered them only in a desultory way. These ships are an asset of the American people and the man in the interior States should take as much interest in their operation as the man in the seaport. The problems are too important to the future prosperity of the entire country to be handled by snap judgment or by the opinion of men selfishly interested. The Foreign Trade Department of this Chamber has been carefully considering these matters for over a year and has, to a certain degree, formed opinions as to the best method of disposing of the Shipping Board ships but is extremely anxious to have views and opinions of other commercial organizations throughout the country both interior and on the coasts. With this object in view it would very highly appreciate the opinions and suggestions of your organization in the event of any having been formulated. In the event of no opinions having been arrived at it is respectfully suggested that your organization give these problems careful thought. The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of which you are a member, will shortly send out a referendum asking for a vote on all these subjects and we believe it would be wisdom to carefully consider them in advance so as to be prepared to give a prompt and intelligent response thereto. If you could send in your views, even though they are but tentative, we would highly appreciate it and on receipt of these expressions from a number of organizations will abstract them without disclosing their source and send them around to all to whom we have sent this letter so that each may have the benefit of the views of all localities.

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

THE SPEAKER—AFTER 35,840 SPEECHES.

MR. LOWTHER'S
CONFIDENCES.

The Speaker was the principal guest recently at the annual dinner of the Parliamentary Press Gallery held in one of the dining rooms of the House of Commons under the presidency of Mr. F. Peppitt.

Mr. Lowther, responding to the toast of his health, proposed that members of the House of Commons owe a debt of gratitude to the members of the Press Gallery. In the old days before there was a Press Gallery, the Pressmen used to write the members' speeches, and he believed Dr. Johnson composed far more speeches than he ever heard.

The members of the Press Gallery put into readable shape the sentences which fell from the lips of Members. They were not so perfectly framed as they ought to be, and if they appeared as they were delivered they would form humorous, if not very literal, literature.

It was now 36 years since he entered the House of Commons, and there were only two or three Members who were senior to himself. He had been Speaker for 14 years, and he felt that his time was soon drawing to a close. Taking an average, he estimated that he had heard 35,840 speeches.

He thought it a marvel that he had survived such a volume of oratory. (Laughter.) He was bound to confess that reports of Parliamentary speeches did not form any part of his light reading.

When he wanted to indulge in works of fiction he looked to other sources than reports of the speeches in our modern House of Commons. There were three golden rules for Parliamentary speakers: "Stand up. Speak up. Shut up."

In the course of the evening Mr. Jno. Martin, of the Daily Telegraph was presented with a very handsome silver salver from his confreres in the Press gallery, of which he has served as chairman of the Committee, on his retirement.

The toast of the health of Capt. Carpenter, V.C., was proposed by the Lord Chancellor, who referred in eloquent terms to the heroic and gallant deeds of Capt. Carpenter and his comrades.

ARTISTE'S LOSS.

DIAMOND NECKLACE FROM KING OF SIAM.

The many admirers of Miss Edyth Hyland, the leading lady of the Empire Revue Company, will be sorry to learn that she has lost a diamond necklace which was presented to her by the King of Siam, in token of his high appreciation of Miss Hyland's versatility. The necklace was highly appreciated by Miss Hyland. The loss was discovered by her a couple of nights ago. Every effort to locate it has so far proved fruitless and it is believed that it was either removed from her room in the Hongkong Hotel or accidentally dropped on the roadway.

Miss Hyland says this evening by the a.s. Dunera for Singapore, with the Empire Revue Company. In the meantime, the police have the matter in hand.

LICENSING BOARD.

Up to 2 o'clock this afternoon there were only one nomination for the seat of the Licensing Board, namely, Mr. J. H. M. Ho, who was nominated by Mr. J. H. M. Ho.

DAY BY DAY.

All things hanging on bamboo poles, are lawful prey for thieves. At any rate, this was the deduction drawn from the statement of a Chief who had the honour of facing Mr. Lindsell in Court to-day. The Magistrate: "Why did you steal the jacket?"—The thief: "It was on a bamboo."— "Why did you take it off?"— "Because I was in need of it."— Mr. Lindsell thought that the thief was in need of imprisonment to correct his morals, so he gave him two months.

Harvest-time is approaching in the country, with plenty of work for all in the fields. But a Chinese did not wait for it, he came over to Hongkong, and to-day when charged with begging before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, pleaded that he was workless, friendless and homeless. The Magistrate: "Why do you come down then?"—The beggar: "There is plenty of work to do in the country."— "Nothing to do there?"— "Why, the harvest has just started."— "No, it has not yet started."— "You are fined \$5 or 10 days."

Can an Inspector be said to convict a prisoner? All doubts about this point were set at rest in a little Magisterial joke which emanated from a case before Mr. G. N. Orme to-day, when two Chinese were charged with gambling. Inspector Gordon, who conducted the case in referring to its nature, said that he had convicted many persons previously in similar cases. "Have you?" queried the Magistrate. "Yes, I have."— "You have convicted them?"— "Inspector Gordon now realised his mistake, and his countenance reflected the broad smiles which shone on the faces of those in Court including His Worship. He corrected himself: "No, I should say I have had them convicted on similar charges."

DESIGN OF THE BRITISH WAR MEDAL.

SUCCESSFUL COMPETITORS.

The question of the design of the British War Medal to be issued in commemoration of the present war was discussed in 1917, when it was decided that a committee should be assembled, consisting of eminent representatives of the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, the British Museum, the National Gallery, and the Royal Mint, to determine the best method of obtaining the most artistic and suitable design.

It was decided that the design should be thrown open to competition among prominent artists, and invitations were therefore issued to 96 probable competitors. In response to these invitations designs were submitted by 51 artists. These designs were submitted to the committee, and the works of the following artists were judged to be the three best in order of merit:

- (I.) Mr. William McMillan, 14a, Cheyne-row, Chelsea.
- (II.) Mr. Charles Wheeler, 2, Justice Walk Studios, Chelsea.
- (III.) Mr. C. L. G. Doman, 18, Bonnevill-road, Clapham Park.

These three have been awarded monetary prizes, the first prize being £500, the second £150, and the third £75.

Mr. McMillan's design will be the one adopted for the reverse of the medal.

Mr. W. McMillan, whose design represents St. George on horseback trampling on the Prussian shield, is a native of Aberdeen, who has already made some considerable reputation as a sculptor. He studied in London and in Italy. When the war broke out he joined the Buffs, and served in the Ypres campaign.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of three and half Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1919, will be payable on Monday, 28th July, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer of Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 18th, to Monday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 9th July, 1919.

THE WEST POINT BUILD- ING CO., LTD.

An Interim Dividend of Three Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1919 will be payable on Monday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer of Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 18th, to Monday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd. General Agents for the West Point Building Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 9th July, 1919.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LIMITED.

An Interim Dividend of Four Dollars per share for the six months ending 30th June 1919 will be payable on Monday 28th July on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The Transfer of Books of the Company will be closed from Friday the 18th, to Monday the 28th July (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered. By order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the General Managers. Hongkong, 9th July, 1919.

IF YOU CANNOT EAT

this weather try Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature regulators for the liver and bowels.



dispel constipation, promote daily regularity, cure biliousness, sick headaches, torpid liver, pimples, coated tongue, ill-smelling breath. Of chemists everywhere, or 60 cents the vial/post free, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

SHORTAGE OF BEER.

CAUSED BY STRIKES IN VANCOUVER.

The following extract from a letter received by Messrs. Hastings, Hodge and Co., Hongkong, from the British Columbia Breweries, Ltd., of Vancouver, explains the present shortage of Canadian beers in the Colony, and, incidentally, throws a side-light on the labour unrest in Canada.

"Our men walked out on the 3rd June, with forty-seven other Unions who were called out on strike by the Trade and Labour Council here in sympathy with the strike that has been on in Winnipeg for the last four weeks, and at the present time we are unable to say when this strike will be settled, and it is certainly a very serious matter to us."

"If it is at all possible to get a shipment away for you before the end of the month, we shall certainly try to ship you something, but it all depends on when the men return to work."

"As Canadian beers are in a state of almost absolute shortage in the United States, and with our usual supply cut off, we are now in a position to strike at any moment. There are, however, no indications of any such action at present."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

The Public are hereby notified that public Jimrickshaws in the Peak district will not be available for hire after 3 P.M. daily.

E. D. C. WOLFE
Captain Superintendent of Police.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1919.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH BAZAAR

To be held at St. Paul's College Gleesley.

on July, 16th & 17th 1919.
Proceeds in Aid of the Ministering Children's League, Church Extension, Christian Education.

AFTERNOON PROGRAMME

on July, 16th & 17th at 2.30 p.m.

Sale of Fancy Work, Chinese Enamel Curios, &c. &c.
"Dollar" Stall, 30 Cents. Stall & Refreshment Stall.

Price of Admission 10 cents.

EVENING PROGRAMME

on July, 16th at 7.30 p.m.

Open Air Cinematograph (Charlie Chaplin with Other Attractive Features).

Chinese Theatrical Performance with Vocal Sceneries.

Price of Admission 80c. & 30c.

The Bazaar will be opened by Mrs. Gurner. Contributions will be gladly received by Miss F. C. Woo 47, Caine Road.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Head Office: 6 Des Voeux Road, Col. Bankers Branch: Paofof Building.

Now is the Time to Start Your Account.

SAVINGS OR CURRENT

Your own Account of Resources assures You

FREEDOM OF ACTION

SELF-RESPECT

HAPPINESS

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be Welcome.

J. USANG LY, Manager. Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The Hongkong Electric Co. Ltd. desire to again draw the attention of consumers to the following facts:—

Owing to the delay, due to conditions created by the war, in obtaining new Plant, the Company find difficulty in carrying the load necessary for public and private supply especially during the hours between 6 and 10 p.m.

Consumers of electric light supplied by the Company are therefore earnestly requested to use the utmost economy in the use of light and of fans during the hours mentioned in order that the possibilities of interruption in the supply, due to breakdown of the machinery, may be avoided. This particularly applies to the evenings of 18th and 19th inst. during Peace Celebrations, and consumers are especially requested not to use any electric light for illumination purposes.

GIBB LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

WISEMAN'S ICE CREAMS

in various flavors
can be sent out ready
for serving

PICNIC, Tiffin

OR

DINNER PARTIES

VICTORIA THEATRE

FOR ONE MATINEE ONLY.

THURSDAY

5.15 P.M.

THE SEVEN-PART FILM

"MICKEY"

(MABEL NORMAND)

MATINEE PRICES
AS USUAL

MATINEE PRICES
AS USUAL

PRICKLY HEAT

THE MOST CONVENIENT
AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY

IZAL IN THE BATH.

Directions One tablespoonful (1 oz.) of Izal to every 5 gallons of Water

IZAL is obtainable at all the local dispensaries.

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COM- MERCIAL BANK LTD.

In view of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors at a meeting held 21st June, 1919, the Bank is in charge of the Manager, Mr. J. Usang Ly. The resolution reads:—

"It was resolved that in order to carry out the new policy of the Board to assume more active control the President be requested to refrain from exercising his usual powers of active administration of the Bank pending the revision of the Articles of Association by an Extraordinary and Special Meetings of the Shareholders the date for which meetings are to be decided later."

By order of the Board,
J. K. CHOY,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 23rd June, 1919.

NOTICE.

THE BANK OF CHINA

NOTICE is hereby given that under instructions from the Central Bureau of Liquidation, Peking, Allied and Neutral nationalities having deposits in the above Bank in Gold currency are required to register same with the Local Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsche Asiatische Bank, care of the Bank of China, Canton, within two weeks from date: Canton, 5th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The Colonial Secretary will be obliged if all those who went from Hongkong on Active Service and have now returned to the Colony will communicate their names and addresses to the Colonial Secretary's Office. Colonial Secretary's Office. Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

NOTICE.

FETTER COLLEGE WAR MEMORIAL FUND.

Any old Fetter College War Memorial Fund.

NOTICE.

1. The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites tenders by British Subjects for the purchase of the leasehold property situated in the BRITISH CONCESSION, SHANGHAI, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as LOT NUMBER 24, which leasehold property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and the conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 2nd day of September, 1960. This property which was lately occupied by Jebens & Co., has an area of 12,645 sq. ft. and is situated at the corner of South Avenue and First Street. A Residence, Godown and Servants' Quarters are built upon the site.

2. The Custodian further invites tenders by British Subjects for the purchase of the leasehold property situated in the BRITISH CONCESSION, SHANGHAI, and known and registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General at Canton as LOT NUMBER 31 which leasehold property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and the conditions contained in a Crown Lease of the said Lot for 99 years terminating on the 3rd day of September, 1960. This property which was lately occupied by Melchers and Company has an area of 12,645 sq. ft. and is situated at the corner of Central Avenue and Third Street. A Residence, Godown and Comptroller's Quarters are built upon the site.

3. Particulars and conditions of sale of either of the above properties may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consul-General, in Hongkong to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, and in Shanghai to the Custodian in China.

4. Inspection of the properties can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton.

5. Tenders in writing, either of the properties, which should be addressed to the Custodian in China, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, 20, Yuen Ming Road, Shanghai, and must not be later than the 10th August 1919, must be sent to remain open for acceptance on or before the 18th August 1919.

CABLE DELAYS TO THE EAST.

HONGKONG HOTEL
Corrected to 4th July, 1912.

Abraham E. M. Jo

& Mrs. E. G. J. H. N. Kist
Anderson James Kent

J. L. Buchner	Madam E. K.
D. M. Bigger	J. T. Kidd
Capt. W. Black	G. Laund
Mr. & Mrs. R. E. Bergeron	G. H. Lynce
E. R. Boericks	Mr. and Mrs. Lauritsen
Mrs. E. R. Bellino	Mme. Leiria
R. J. Surbeck	Mrs. Liddell
Mr. & Mrs. S. Bisaney	Miss H. Lillie
M. J. Black	G. Ludin
Master Black	Maximo
Capt. and Mrs. Branch	J. Merecki
W. G. Brownell	E. J. Nashon
	H. E. Maslin
	Mr. & Mrs. T. McInnes

Dr. G. W. ...

N. Burns	Dr. G. W. McK
T. Coopman	Mrs. Nilssen
W. G. Chan	Mr. & Mrs. F.
N. Croucher	Niblett
R. V. Cameron	W. P. Neeson
Mr. & Mrs. E. A.	Capt. O.
Carvalho	Ommundsen
J. H. Cosgrove	F. Powell
F. W. Cox	H. H. Peterso
W. C. McDonald	Chas. Park
P. Demaretz	Mr. & Mrs. A.

and Mrs. G. Sibley
H. Stephen

H. E. A. Davey	Mr. H. H.
Haig, Dilekyn	Pethick
Mrs. F. E. Davis	D. A. Preston
Mrs. J. A. Doune	and Mrs. C.
T. E. Bastes	Powrie
Miss E. Esnault	V. J. S. Rumb
Miss K. Evanson	G. Ross
Mr. & Mrs. J. C.	E. H. Ray
Falk	Miss F. Reay
D. H. Ferrant	Mr. & Mrs. E.
Joe Fisher	Raymond
Mr. A. Frazier	G. Sibley
Mr. and Mrs.	H. Stephens
Graham	G. E. Scryb
R. W. Gammett	Miss H.
C. A. Graeme	Skinner
B. B. Gallop	Mrs. W.
J. C. Galuzzi	

W. H. Tre...

S. R. Gardiner	Sparks
D. L. Henry	Steenhsy
Miss E. Hyland	P. A. Tyson
Mrs. McConnell	Mrs. Tobiasse
Hussey	W. H. Trehern
H. H. Hart	H. Tutundjian
St. H. H. D.	Mrs. & Mrs. C.
Hemmel	Templeton
Capt. T. P. Hall	H. J. Volle
J. Harper	Weider
Holmes	Thos. Vint

Volzheiser Mr. & Mrs.
on Hooper D. Wolf

Holgersen	W. B. Widner
H. P. Holzheiser	Mr. & Mrs. J.
L. Shelton Hooper	D. Wolf
Capt. & Mrs. R.	Mc. & Mrs. J.
Innes	Williams
Mrs. L. M. Joblin	J. Wilkie
Mrs. M. Joblin	

PRANK HOTEL
Corrected to 5th July, 1919.

Bull	Mrs. and Holsworth
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Capt. Allen	A. E. Habersham
F. R. J. Adams	Mrs. and Mr.
Mrs. C. Bull	Holworthy
Mr. and Mrs.	H. du F. Hutcheson
Bachtell	son
Mr. and Mrs.	J. Kretz
Beach	Miss Knight
Maj. F. T. Bowen	Sir Ellis Radford
Dr. & Mrs. Byers	W. A. Knight
Dr. T. Breakspear	Mr. and Mrs.
Mr. and Mrs.	

Mr. Mission	
Mons. de	

Bridge	Maj. Logan
Bridge, Jr.	J. D. Lloyd
Dr. and Mrs. N.	Mr. Miskin
Beicovitz	Mons. & Mdm.
W. A. Butterfield	de Mattos
Capt. G. L. Baker	J. Finlay Miller
E. W. Barton	Mr. and Mrs.
C. R. Bird	Martin
Mr. & Mrs. D. K.	Mr. and Mrs.
Blair	Milne

lafer	D. McMurt
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J. M. Blaker	D. McMurray
A. Button	Miss Phillips
Capt. T. H.	T. L. Perkins
Butler	Lt. Col. and M.
Rev. R. A.	Thursby Pelha
Bondle, C. F.	Mr. and Mrs.
H. J. Brett	Pilger
Col. and Mrs.	Rowans
Crosse	E. A. Bam
V. A. Cornell	W. E. Roberts
D. Chevalier	M. & M.

E. G.	Scantlebury
	Lt. Stevens

Coles	Mrs. and Mr.
Mrs. Cormack	Stubbings
J. Davies	A. Findlay Smith
Mr. & Mrs. John	Mr. and Mrs.
Duncan	Findlay Smith
Mr. and Mrs. O.	Lt. and Mrs.
Eager	Thornton
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Mr. and Mrs.	Mr. & Mrs. Le
Farrant	man
Mr. and Mrs.	Maj Gen.
Floquet	Ventris
Mr. and Mrs. Y	Col. John War
Passi	Mr. and Mrs.
Mr. and Mrs.	M. Wolff
Gault	P. D. Wilson
W. Gibbins	Maj. Wakeman
Mr. and Mrs.	Mr. & Mrs. E.
Galloway	Warren
	J. M. Zethove

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**SERIOUS COMPLAINTS
FROM MANCHESTER.**

In a letter he is sending to-night to Sir Auckland-Edgedes, acting President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Edwin Stockton, president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, says that much of the advantage of the freer conditions of trade brought about by the removal of the restrictions on exports to neutral countries and the abrogation of black lists of foreign houses, is in danger of being lost "owing to the really hopeless position of the cable-service between this country and both the Near and Far East." The delays render business quite impossible. He therefore urges that merchants should be allowed to use their codes, which serve the double purpose of shortening telegrams and saving expense. Certified copies in plain language could be lodged with the Post Office.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Dr. M. E. Asger	4th July, 1912.
Mr. Allan	Mr. & Mrs. C. J. Hammes
Mr. P. L. Allen	Miss F. Hammes
Mrs. R. Almond	A. Harrison
H. de Boer	B. James
Blum	Mrs. J. Johnston
H. Beaván	stone
Blawder	Mrs. Kilbes and child
Capt. F. C. Bur-lace	T. Kennedy
G. Becke	Capt. K. Larsson
E. Brown	H. G. Lewis
J. Barry	L. MacLaren
E. Batt	S. F. McBrown
C. G. Coomes	J. B. Meikle
G. Chadwick	J. Macfarlane
Choi Shing & son	Mr. & Mrs. Moore
D. Danby	S. J. Pardon
G. Douglas	F. A. Pates
V. Eborall	Mrs. L. M. Pearce
T. Farrell	Mrs. W. C. Pearmore
Miss Farrell	Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Richardson
Forrest	Mrs. Robertson
Fetherston-haugh	R. Slessor
F. Fielding	R. E. Spencer
P. Forrest	Mr. & Mrs. Stew-art and family
M. F. O. Greig	C. H. Turner
V. G. Good	T. R. Taylor
W. E. Gallers	Mr. and Mrs. W. Underwood
L. & Mrs. Gre-gory	Mr. & Mrs. Weide
H. W. Good-win	E. Williams
P. Hughes	G. E. Wetton
Master C. Ham-mes	J. Welch

CARLTON HOTEL.

Corrected to 7th July, 1912.	
Miss C. Alvarez	Miss M. Long
L. P. Burke	F. Lammert
A. Basto	Miss L. Martin
H. Bonthes	S. Martin
J. Benson	E. V. Meeks
B. Bertie	C. U. Morris
Miss V. Berry	L. Major
Miss F. E. Cames	H. Mentos
son	Mr. and Mrs.
J. Corbet	Memo
J. Crawford	J. R. Neal
J. Carter	A. N. Naran
Miss C. Carrette	A. G. Navarro
J. Carrette	G. Osborne
J. Dikstra	Mr. and Mrs.
J. Douglas	H. D. O'Brien
J. Douglas	R. G. Palmer
M. Ecosura	R. Pascual
Evangelists	A. Passa
H. Foster	M. Passa
Miss D. Fay	E. Quino
J. Ferras	W. Ross
Gonzales	G. H. Roseman
Gutierrez	A. Selton
J. L. Gott	J. Seril
Gracia	P. C. Schae
Hammer	M. Santa
Henry Henderson	F. O. Smith
James Hamilton	Mr. and Mrs.
Chas. Hill	M. S. Smith
Chas. Hill	Mr. and Mrs.
J. Hines	Mr. and Mrs.
	Mr. and Mrs.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE EX-KAISER'S TRIAL.

Amsterdam, July 3.
Interviewed by the "Telegraaf" a high Government authority stated the question of the extradition of the ex-Kaiser will be of a solely judicial character. The demand for extradition will be examined in the light of the laws and treaties connected therewith. If the demand is found formally correct the tribunal at Utrecht in whose jurisdiction Amerongen is situated must hear the ex-Kaiser and within a fortnight thereafter advise the Government of its decision. The Government will then make its final decision. The "Telegraaf" declares that it is exceedingly doubtful whether his extradition will be permitted.

London, July 4.
Reuter learns that the note to Holland regarding extradition of the ex-Kaiser will be signed by 22 or 23 Powers.

The announcement that the Kaiser will be tried in London has started a flood of speculation regarding the procedure. It is expected that Holland will not resist the representation of practically the entire civilized world for extradition.

The "Daily Mail" says the Kaiser will be brought to England in a British ship and imprisoned in the Tower. Proceedings will be delayed awaiting the arrival of the Japanese judge. The specific counts in the indictment are expected to be violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg. The death sentence is unlikely. The court will probably decide on a detention for life. The Kaiser will be allowed to choose his own counsel, but with the narrowing of the indictment no attempt will be made to prolong the proceedings by calling a mass of witnesses. If permitted a British judge will preside.

Paris, July 4.
The French press comments with satisfaction on the announcement that the Allies have decided upon the trial of the ex-Kaiser by an international Allies' tribunal sitting in London.

WOMEN'S EMANCIPATION BILL.

London, July 4.
In the House of Commons Major Astor, representing the Local Government Board, opposed the third reading of the Women's Emancipation Bill which the Labour Party introduced. He said the Government would introduce its own Bill next week to redeem its election pledge of equality in civil and judicial but not in ecclesiastical matters. Powers would be taken for exclusion from certain branches of the Civil Service, notably the Indian, where it was considered by all competent authorities it would be unwise to admit women at present on the same terms as men. The Bill would also enable Peeresses to sit in the House of Lords where it was considered desirable. It would not deal with the franchise comprehensively, because it might have to be revised later, in consequence of proposals for devolution within the United Kingdom.

The House of Commons has carried the third reading of the Women's Emancipation Bill by 100 to 85. No political significance attaches to the Government's defeat.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

London, July 4.
The newspapers warmly approve Mr. Lloyd George's masterly justification of the Peace Treaty, especially his picture of what would have been the fate of the Allies under the heel of victorious Germany. The Premier's catalogue of suppositions of defeat led to a dramatic interruption from Mr. Docker, the member for Sexton, who interjected: "They would have had to kill us all first." The Prince of Wales heard the speech from the Royal seat over the clock. The Premier spoke with all his old fire; but he looked pale and tired and was suffering with a cough.

BRITISH EVACUATION OF RUSSIA.

London, July 4.
Reuter understands that the British evacuation of North Russia has already begun and by the time the ice forms there will be no British troops there except the volunteer missions. The British troops will also be withdrawn from the Caucasus. It is pointed out that the evacuation has always been the Government's intention.
General Deskin captured Tzaritsin on June 28 after hard fighting, taking many prisoners and much booty.

GERMANS AND ESTHONIANS.

Copenhagen, July 4.
As the result of Allied mediation an armistice between the Esthoniens and German troops was signed at Riga on July 3, providing that the Imperial German troops shall evacuate Letland quickly and both Imperials and Baltic Landeswehr leave Riga by July 5.

GERMANY'S SEA CRIMES.

London, July 4.
Reuter learns that the Admiralty has prepared a list of seventy German naval officers, including von Tirpitz, who will be tried for crimes on sea. The list will be submitted to the committee dealing with acts violating the laws and customs of war.

THE DAVIS CUP.

London, July 4.
The following are the Davis Cup selections. The preliminary round will be played on July 25. British Isles: Roger Barrett, Kingscote, Arthur Lowe, Mavrogordato; South Africa: Aitken, Dodd, Raymond, Norton.

AMERICAN TOURS.

Paris, July 4.
The French press, speaking up for the "imperial" cause, has taken exception to the fact that the American tour of the Kaiser's former residence at Spa, Belgium, is being organized by the Kaiser's former private secretary, Count von Helldorf, who is now in the service of the Kaiser.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE'S SECURITY.

Paris, July 3.
The new triple pact insures France against attack. America and Great Britain will immediately intervene if Germany violates the Rhine stipulations. The essential paragraph in the preamble of the agreement signed at Versailles on June 28th, runs: "Whereas the United States and France fear the stipulations relating to the left bank of the Rhine may not provide adequate security and protection to France."

Paris, July 4.
Concerning the defensive alliance between the United States, Britain and France the French press declares that popular sentiment in America and Britain will inspire energetic execution of the terms in case of need.

RECRUITING.

London, July 4.
Reuter learns that recruiting has progressed very satisfactorily, averaging between 4,000 and 5,000 men weekly for the past six weeks. Over 200,000 of the old professional army who had not finished their time are among the new recruits. The bulk of the new men have enlisted for either four or seven years. Consequently it is hoped all men who have fought in the war will be released before the expiration of the Military Service Act. The first obligation is the sending of twenty battalions to India to relieve the men there.

THE LEAGUE'S DUTIES.

Paris, July 4.
M. Tardieu, commenting on the duties of the League of Nations, said inter-Ally Peace Councils must replace the former War Councils, for the first time war having brought about direct contact between the technical experts of the different Allied countries. Therefore the old system of diplomacy must go.

THE FRENCH CENSORSHIP.

Paris, July 4.
M. Clemenceau has stated that the French censorship will end with the ratification of the Treaty by the United States, Britain and Germany.

THE PRINCE'S COMING TOUR.

London, July 4.
The Prince of Wales, addressing Australian soldiers in London, said he hoped to see them in Australia very soon.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.

Lima, July 4.
A revolution has broken out. The President and Cabinet have been imprisoned.

THE FOURTH IN PARIS.

Paris, July 4.
Independence Day celebrations began in Paris when the city authorities received General Pershing and Admiral Knapp, Marshal Foch being present. General Pershing and Admiral Knapp were presented with Grand Gold Medals. General Pershing was the guest of the French Government at a banquet presided over by the French Minister for Marine. General Pershing said: "The soul of France and the soul of America are wedded for all time. We may now go hand in hand together through the years of peace which our common sacrifices have won."

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

London, July 4.
The position of R34 at 3 a.m. this morning, Greenwich time, was 51.20 north, 43.40 west.
R34 reached Notre Dame Bay at six this morning and is expected to arrive at St. John's at noon.
R34 was lost in a dense fog north of Trinity Bay, at 6.30 Greenwich mean time.

WORLD'S BOXING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Toledo (Ohio), July 4.
For the world's heavyweight boxing championship Dempsey beat Willard, the holder, in the third round.

THE COUNCIL OF FIVE.

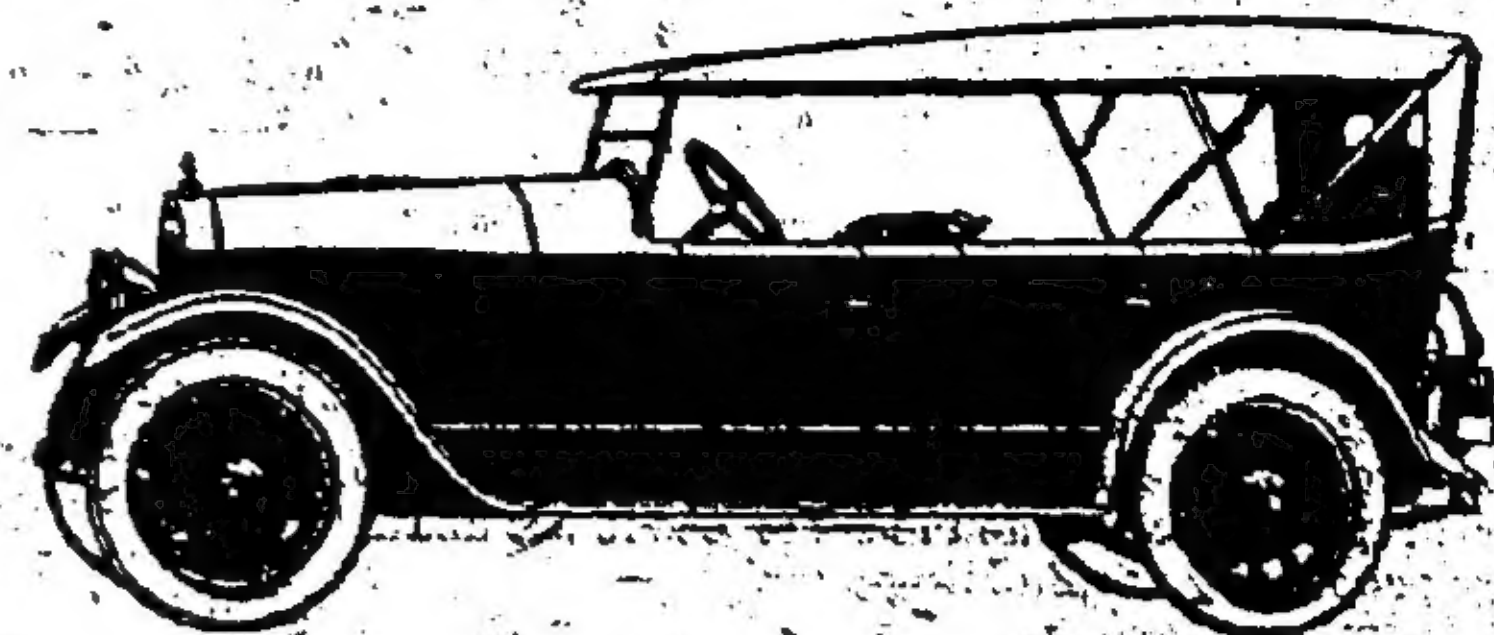
Paris, July 3.
Japan has been included in the Council of Five, the members being: M. Pichon, Mr. Balfour, Signor Tittoni and Baron Makino.

FRANCE AND THE VATICAN.

Paris, July 3.
In a debate in the Chamber, M. Viviani said he personally had no objection to restoration of diplomatic relations between France and the Vatican, which is in view.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 4.
Silver market at 25 1/2 and closed at 25 1/2. Market



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Liáng Wang Chungwa Co., from Shanghai.
Everett, from Kobe.
Kanjiro Memotani, s.s. Yokohama Maru, from Osaka.
Mullie, Hongkong Hotel, from Nara.
Yahsang, from Hankow.
Tamkwonkai, from Shanghai.
Suiguan. 26, Yeesowkankai, from Amoy.
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Hongkong July 4, 1919.

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